

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

VOLUME II.—NO. 3.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GROWING.

The American Irish Historical Society Doing Fine Educational Work.

Annual Meeting and Banquet in New York City Thursday Night.

Report of Secretary General Murray as to the Progress Made Last Year.

MANY DISTINGUISHED MEN MEMBERS

The annual meeting and banquet of the American Irish Historical Society was held at Sherry's in New York City on Thursday night. Edward A. Moseley, the President General, is the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington City. He was ill and unable to attend, and Gen. James R. O'Brien, of New York, presided.

Many distinguished Irish-Americans were in attendance, and officers were elected for the ensuing year. A number of brilliant speeches were delivered, and the society is reported to be growing in numbers and influence.

Thomas Hamilton Murray, the Secretary General, in presenting his report for the year said:

The American Irish Historical Society has become a permanent institution. We are now entering the third year of our existence. Success has attended our efforts from the start and the future is bright with prospect for continued good work.

The society already has a membership of close to 1,000, and the material will compare favorably with that of any historical organization in this country. Among our members are representatives of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Sons of the Revolution, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the United States Medal of Honor Legion, the Society of Tammany, the Bunker Hill Monument Society, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and several other patriotic bodies.

We have also in our membership representatives of literary and educational organizations such as the Pappas Club of Boston, the Twentieth Century Club of that city, the American Oriental Society, the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians, Denmark, and the Archaeological Institute of America. Relative to the great American universities, we number in our ranks alumni of Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Boston, Johns Hopkins, Bowdoin, Brown, Notre Dame, the University of Vermont and the University of Virginia. The Catholic University at the national capital is represented on our roll by its rector, its vice rector and three of the faculty.

We have among our associates descendants of David O'Kelly, "the Irishman," who located on Cape Cod, Mass., as early as 1657; of Barnabas Palmer, an Irishman, born in 1725, who was present at the capture of Louisbourg, and of General Stephen Molyan of the American Revolution. Three great societies composed mainly of men of Irish lineage are likewise represented in our organization. I refer to the Charitable Irish Society of Boston, founded in 1737; the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Philadelphia and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of New York City.

We have with us, too, many people who are prominent in law, medicine or journalism, and many who have attained eminence on the bench, in science and art, and in mercantile pursuits. With this composition, the American Irish Historical Society can legitimately claim to be well equipped in personnel for the work it has in view.

In the war with Spain just closed our society was well represented and one of our members perished in battle before Santiago. Of the society there fought on Cuban soil Col. Theodore Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders; Capt. John Drum, of the Tenth United States Infantry; Major W. H. Donovan, of the Ninth Massachusetts and Sergeant E. F. O'Sullivan of the same regiment.

Gen. M. C. Butler, of the Cuban Evacuation Commission, is of us, while in the Sixty-ninth New York we are also represented. Since our last annual meeting six members have died. They were: Dr. Joseph H. Fay, Fall River, Mass.; Mr. Andrew Athy, Worcester, Mass.; City Marshal John E. Connor, Chicopee, Mass.; Rev. Philip J. Grace, D. D., Newport, R. I.; Capt. John Drum, U. S. A., and Capt. John M. Tobin, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Drum was one of the Tenth United States Infantry and was killed in battle near Santiago, Cuba, July 2, 1898. A braver soldier never lived. His obsequies took place in Boston, our society contributing an appropriate floral offering. Capt. Tobin died in December last at Knoxville, Tenn. Up to within a short time before his death he had been Assistant Quartermaster, First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. During the civil war he served gallantly in the Ninth Massachusetts regiment, particularly distinguishing himself at Malvern Hill and being wounded at the Wilderness.

In June last the society observed its first field day, the exercises taking place at historic New Castle, N. H. The occasion proved of great interest to all participating. The place for the field day event this year has not yet been selected. Since our last annual meeting a gathering under the auspices of our Rhode Island members has been held in Providence. It was presided over by Dennis H. Sheahan, recently clerk of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and was an unlimited success. Among the guests were President Andrews, of Brown University; Prof. Alonzo Williams, of that institution, and other prominent gentlemen.

The society is to be congratulated upon the issuance of its first bound volume of proceedings. The edition numbered 1,100 copies and has been distributed among the members, while copies have also been sent to public libraries, colleges and historical societies. Of the pamphlet "Irish Schoolmasters in the American Colonies" 1,500 copies were issued and disposed of in like manner. The pamphlet on "The Scotch-Irish Shibboleth" also numbered 1,500 copies.

The society has on hand and is constantly accumulating much valuable material relating to the Irish chapter in American history. We are hampered to some extent, however, by the absence of a publication fund. I hope that sooner or later methods will be devised and steps taken to provide for this deficiency. At present the only income the society has is from the membership fees. The prompt payment of these when due, therefore, becomes a matter of no little importance.

Largely owing to the representations of our friends at Washington, the Secretary of the Navy has selected the names of three American naval officers of Irish blood for three of the new torpedo craft. These names are O'Brien, Barry and MacDonough. The first is to be applied to the torpedo boat now building at Elizabethport, N. J., and the two others to torpedo-boat destroyers. The MacDonough is now under construction at Weymouth, Mass. The O'Brien is to be launched at Elizabethport probably the coming May. I would suggest that the occasion and the place be appropriate for our field day celebration this year.

I can not close without calling the attention of the society to the continued good offices of Gen. James R. O'Brien and Hon. John D. Crimmins, both of New York. This year, as last, these gentlemen have been indefatigable in arranging details of our annual meeting here and have spared no effort to make the occasion a thoroughly successful one. Mr. Francis C. Travers, Dr. Thomas Adkins Emmet and other gentlemen residing in New York have also been much interested in and assisted the society.

A long list of Vice Presidents were elected, one from each State, which includes Democrats and Republicans, Catholics and Protestants. For Kentucky Edward Fitzpatrick was made the State Vice President.

LAI'D TO REST.

The Funeral of Mrs. Katie Featherstone Sad Beyond Measure.

The funeral of Mrs. Katie Featherstone, whose unexpected death was mentioned in our last issue, took place from St. Aloysius' church last Monday morning. In many respects it was the saddest funeral that has taken place in Louisville in several years. The body of a young matron was being consigned to the grave, followed by her surviving husband and children and grief-stricken mother, brothers and sisters. Mrs. Featherstone was only thirty-four years of age. Her oldest child a boy scarcely nine years old, her youngest nine months old. The house of mourning on East Breckinridge street was crowded early by the friends of the sorrowing family. When the funeral cortege reached St. Aloysius' church it was met by the male employees of the Ohio Valley Telephone Company, who chose to show their respect for the loss of their Superintendent, Mr. John W. Featherstone, the husband of the deceased. They were ranged in double file in front of the church, and when the funeral procession arrived they opened ranks and with bowed heads allowed the coffin to be borne through their file into the church.

After the usual burial service the Rev. Father O'Grady celebrated high mass. At the conclusion of the mass Father O'Grady, who was an intimate friend of the Featherstone family, preached a brief sermon, in which he paid a high tribute to the deceased. He traced her life story from its beginning, told of her kindness of heart and bright, happy girlhood, when she was Katie Hannan, her maiden name; of her interest in the church and of her Christian charity.

Father O'Grady spoke feelingly of the love that existed between the deceased wife and her living husband, of the loss she would be to her husband, but greater than all the loss she would be to her orphaned children. Men to whom tears had been unknown for years wept at the words of Father O'Grady.

Quite a crowd of friends followed the remains to St. Louis cemetery, among whom were a number from Omaha and other distant points.

DEATH OF PATRICK KEIRCE.

The many friends and acquaintances of Patrick Keirce were shocked to learn of his death Thursday evening at his home, 1921 High street. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon. The deceased was well known, and a large circle of friends gathered for the service.

COL. DUFFY

And the Gallant Sixty-Ninth Will Pass Through Louisville Monday.

Irish-Americans Ought to Give the Boys a Good Send-Off From Here.

The Regiment Has a Glorious Record Since the Days of the Rebellion.

WHAT COL. SID GATES SAYS OF THEM

The famous Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Regiment, Col. Edward Duffy, will pass through Louisville next Monday from Huntsville, Ala., to New York City. The regiment will come in over the Louisville & Nashville railroad and will be transferred to the Big Four. It will take fifty cars to carry them.

The Sixty-ninth is a part of the Irish Brigade which made a fine record during the civil war, and when President McKinley called for troops every man in Col. Duffy's command was eager to go to the front in defense of the flag. Their conduct and patriotism are in striking contrast with that of the Seventh regiment, whose action was condemned by press and public. The citizens and officials of New York are making preparations to show their appreciation of and give the men a fitting reception upon their return home.

The boys may remain in Louisville several hours. If they do they should be given a warm reception by their Irish-American friends and the soldiers of the Louisville Legion. The daily papers will give the exact hour of their arrival and departure. Lieut. Col. J. L. Donovan is a Kentucky boy, being a native of Springfield.

Col. Sid Gates, who secured the transportation, spent some days in the camp at Huntsville, and he says Col. Duffy and his men are the most gallant soldiers he ever met. Col. Gates and John Kilkeney, of the Louisville & Nashville, gave Col. Duffy and his staff a small banquet after the transportation was awarded to them.

The railroad will carry the boys home in first-class coaches, to the Department there is nothing so good for the Sixty-ninth. Many of the soldiers are sons of veterans of the civil war who served in the Sixty-ninth in '61. They ought to get a good send-off when they come here.

REMINESCENCES.

The Story of Capt. Francis Wallace, a Veteran of the Navy.

Capt. Francis Wallace, of the training ship New Hampshire, is one of the best-known men in the navy. The story of his eventful life would furnish material for several novels of adventure. The Captain's adventures began when, though scarcely more than a boy, he ran the British blockade in the Baltic sea to carry guns to the Russians. He took part in the Crimean war; when the famous "foreign brigade" marched to the relief of Lucknow in the terrible days of the Indian mutiny Capt. Wallace was one of the members; for two years he was on the Grinnell expedition searching in the arctic regions for Sir John Franklin; he was pilot of the Monitor in the famous battle with the Merrimack; he was a prisoner in Andersonville, from which he escaped after terrible sufferings and perils; he was with Farragut and Dewey at Mobile bay and New Orleans; he fell from a ship when many miles from land off the coast of Spain and was rescued after being in the water twenty-two hours.

After serving on the Monitor for some time, Capt. Wallace joined the fleet further South. While cruising on a scoutship party with Lieut. Cushing—who destroyed the Albatross—Capt. Wallace and a cockswain named Riley were captured and taken to the Confederate prison at Camp Andersonville, where so many of the Union prisoners died. Escape was almost impossible, but Capt. Wallace was one of the fortunate few who succeeded in crawling across the dead line.

"After I had been at Andersonville for three weeks," said Capt. Wallace, "I made up my mind that if I stayed there long I would either be shot by the guards or die from sickness and lack of food. So I made up my mind to escape. Riley, the cockswain, and two Union soldiers were in the plan with me. For several days we saved up what food we could—it wasn't much—and one dark night we crept out to the dead line. We had to kill three sentries before reaching the stockade and pushed on in the darkness until we came to a river. There we separated. The soldiers wanted to push on across the country, but I knew we would be followed by bloodhounds, so after they left us Riley and I swam across the river and back three times, walking up and down the bank on each side in order to throw the bloodhounds of the trail. Then we climbed to the top of a big live-oak tree.

"From our station in the tree we could see the rebels leave the camp in pursuit. They passed under the tree a number of times, but never thought of looking for us so near the camp. We stayed up in that tree for sixty-three hours, with some bacon rinds and pieces of cornbread as our only food. It was very cold at night and we were far from comfortable, but we did not wish to go down until the pursuit had died away a little. Then I hailed a negro who was passing.

"'Lawd a massa,' said he when he saw us coming down from the tree. 'The soldiers have been looking everywhar for you!'

"The darkey got us an old canoe and we made the trip to the coast. We traveled at night and lay alongside of the bank during the day. When we reached the seacoast our troubles were by no means ended. All along the coast were divisions of the home guard and they captured us.

"Four miles off the coast, almost out of sight of land, lay the United States gunboat Unadilla. The waters of the South swarmed with sharks, and no one for an instant suspected that we would dare to swim to the gunboat, so their vigilance was somewhat relaxed. But as there was no way of signaling the boat we decided to swim for it. At midnight we slipped away from our guards and made our way to the beach. There a new danger awaited us. The Southern waters were very phosphorescent at night and if a man swims through them he leaves a trail which can be plainly seen. So Riley and I crept out as far as we could, keeping our bodies under water and making no splashing. When we reached our depth we struck out for the boat, swimming very cautiously until we were well out of gunshot. It was a mighty unpleasant experience. Four miles is a long swim for a man in the pink of condition and we had been living on short rations for a long time. Then, too, we were afraid of sharks, and a number of times during the swim I drew up my legs suddenly and began to splash, thinking I had felt a shark giving a little nibble at my toes preparatory to a full meal.

"At last we got within hailing distance of the Unadilla. I shouted to her, but at first they did not pay any attention to the hail. The Confederates were in the habit of rowing out near the gunboats at night, towing rude mines after them. Then they would light a slow match on the mine, hail the Federal boats and sneak off. The gunboats would send out small boats to see what the trouble was and often be caught by the exploding mine. A number of men from the Unadilla had been killed in that manner, so we were not well received.

"We were not well received by this time and had scarcely strength enough to swim the remaining distance to the gunboat. I gave one more call. Standing at the gangway of the Unadilla was a man with whom I had sailed on several voyages. He recognized my voice, and we were soon on board."

ELECTED OFFICERS.

Ladies' Auxiliary Began the New Year Under Favorable Conditions.

The last meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was an interesting one. The yearly reports showed that a great deal of charitable work had been accomplished. The Treasurer's report showed a handsome balance on hand, notwithstanding the heavy expense incurred in the purchase of the elegant piano placed in Hibernian Hall.

The following ladies were elected to serve during the ensuing term: President—Miss Rose Sweeney. Recording Secretary—Miss Maggie O'Connor. Financial Secretary—Miss Mamie Connors.

Treasurer—Miss Mary Cavanaugh. Mrs. M. J. Hickey, the retired President, has proven a most efficient officer, and the ladies regretted that she could not be induced to fill the position longer. Miss Sweeney will prove a worthy successor, and the auxiliary has bright prospects. It was also decided to give another of their delightful enche and dancing parties on Tuesday evening, January 31, to which invitations are now being issued. Ladies and gentlemen attending are sure to be handsomely entertained.

LAST DANCE.

Young Men's Division Will Entertain Once More Before Lent.

One of the most enjoyable dances of the present season will be that given by the Young Men's Division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians on the evening of February 7. At the meeting of this division Tuesday evening it was decided to make this the closing one of the season, and each member was authorized to invite five couples. The dance will be complimentary. Those wishing tickets can procure them from Mr. Edward P. Holly or the members of the Literary Committee. The dances heretofore given by this division have reflected great credit on those having them in charge, and efforts will be made to have this the most pleasing one yet given.

SCALLY WILL PLAY.

Tom Scally's Union Band has generously consented to play at the Hibernian reception Tuesday evening. He will play a number of popular Irish selections.

ENTHUSIASM

Abounded at the Reunion of the Irish-American Society Thursday.

Interesting Talks by Patrick Bannon, James Horan and James Rogers.

Thirty-Five Names Added to the Society's Membership Roll.

ALSO PUNCH AND CIGARS GALORE

The reunion of the Irish-American Society of this city Thursday evening was a rousing one. Long before the hour for assembling merchants and business men, men from the City Hall and the various departments, men representing all sections of the city and parties, as well as many workmen, could be seen wending their way to Hibernian Hall, while many on Market street judged that a State convention was being held.

When President Tom Keenan called the meeting to order there was an attendance that taxed Hibernian Hall to its utmost capacity. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved the Chairman invited Messrs. Pat Bannon and Michael Murphy to seats on the platform, they being two of the oldest members present. Mr. Bannon was called upon for a speech and responded with a few well chosen words, in which he assured his hearers of his interest in the welfare of the society and everything that would promote its usefulness and growth. Mr. Murphy was also called for, but did not feel able to make an address.

In order to enable Secretary Thomas Drewry and Assistant Mark Ryan an opportunity to receive the money that was ready to be paid in a short recess was taken, during which Roman punch and cigars were enjoyed by the assemblage. This was followed by the regular order of business and about thirty-five names were added to the roll.

The committee having in charge the revision of the constitution made its report, which after some debate and explanation was adopted. The only change recommended by the committee was one calculated to make the members take a greater interest in the organization and enlarge its field of usefulness. The society therefore continues its original policy of being non-sectarian and non-partisan.

During the debate on the report talks were made by James Rogers, Thomas Camfield, James Horan, John Ryan, President Keenan, John Hession, Mike Lawler and others, all of whom expressed themselves as being in favor of only such legislation as would result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

After the other business of the meeting had been transacted a social session was held and a couple of hours spent pleasantly, several short talks being made and songs sung, interspersed with stories, punch and cigars, and upon leaving all voted it the banner meeting of the Irish-American Society.

We regret we have not the space to print the names of all the gentlemen present, as it was the most representative gathering the body has yet held. A good attendance is predicted for future meetings.

The reports of the meeting published in the Courier-Journal and Dispatch are untrue and misleading. The reflections of the former upon President Keenan are as uncalled-for as they are unjust. The meeting was late in adjourning, and the reports in the two papers mentioned were "smoked-up," not for the benefit of the society, but to fill up space.

BISHOP O'DWYER

Gives Reasons For Establishing a Catholic University in Ireland.

Speaking Wednesday night in the Limerick Catholic Literary Institute, after a lecture by Mr. Doyle, Bishop O'Dwyer said that, speaking of Athens, the lecturer just touched on one point that always struck him. What a little place it was, one small city, with the country not much larger than one Irish county, and yet so eminent. In many respects the Grecian people were not very unlike the Irish people. They had great faults imputed to them, but it would be allowed that on the whole they were an intellectual people. He would say that on the whole the Irish were undoubtedly a more intellectual people than their neighbors in England, and any cultured man could trace a far greater affinity between the character of the Irish mind and that of Greece than he could between the Anglo-Saxon mind, which seemed to him to approach more to the Roman. Long ago when Cardinal Newman was sent by Pius IX. to found a Catholic University in Dublin he noticed this affinity. In a beautiful lecture which he delivered he dwelt on the various points of similarity between Dublin, where he established his university, and Athens, and he expressed the hope that some time or other there would arise in Dublin a great institution, a great center of learning and culture

that would gather up into itself all that was best and greatest in the Irish mind at home and abroad. He often thought they were not far from the realization of that idea of a university for the whole Irish Catholic people. Somehow or other the idea had taken a hold on the public mind, and attained to a position in the practical thoughts of the people never attained before. He could see on many sides an accession of strength from people that stood aloof from Catholics. Even that very day they might have read in a Dublin paper an account of the proceedings at some Presbyterian college where a lecture was given by Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P., a gentleman from whom most of them differed very strongly on political questions, but to whom the Irish Catholics owed a deep debt of gratitude on this question of university education that it would be creditable to them not to pay openly. Mr. Russell risked his popularity with the people on whom he depends for his public position for the sake of vindicating the rights of Catholics, or rather, what was higher still with him and more honorable to him, vindicating his own judgment as a public man of what were Catholic rights in this matter. It was greatly to Mr. Russell's honor that he spoke out on this question long before others, and claimed justice for Catholic Irishmen. An eminent clergyman of the Presbyterian church, speaking after Mr. Russell, also admitted the justice of the Catholic claim, and that it must succeed. Members of that very important religious body in this country were beginning to recognize the inevitable, and had begun to see that the right and proper course for them was to arrange themselves on the side of justice to their Catholic fellow-countrymen. Speaking as a Catholic Bishop, he welcomed such an expression of opinion from a Protestant clergyman with very great delight and with very great satisfaction, and he thanked him publicly for it. Nothing would give him greater happiness than this. The Catholic University when it came should be obtained, not by a triumph of one set of Irishmen over another, not after an angry contest in which creed would be set against creed, but with the universal consent of all Irishmen. They wanted nothing more than their neighbors. The day was passed when they would submit to inferiority. As he had said, there were very fair signs around them that their Protestant fellow-countrymen were coming to see the reasonableness of the Catholic claim. Recognition of this claim should come from the Government with their open assent. It should not be wrung from them, but they should admit the absolute justice of the case.

Some persons said that the matter of university education was a political question, and should be kept out of those matters from which politics should be excluded. He did not admit it was a question of politics whatsoever. Take the question of home rule. One man had as good a right to his opinion as another on that question. One man thinks home rule was good for Ireland; another thought it was not. If they were both honest men one had as good a right as the other to his opinion. They both could not be right, but both could be honest in their belief. But if anyone said to his lordship that a Protestant has a right to a university which satisfies his conscience for his son, and that a Presbyterian has a right to a college which satisfies his conscience for his son, but that an Irish Catholic has not a right to get a university to satisfy his conscience for his son, he would say no man had a right to state such. Therefore he would say that it was not a question of politics. It was a question of the common rights of citizenship, a question between man and man, a question of that full emancipation of Irish Catholics which would never be given until they had equal means of education.

When Europe was shrouded in the darkness of the middle ages Ireland possessed a high civilization—several great universities, an abundant literature, a wealth of native music and highly polished native art—and it was largely through the work and influence of Irish scholars and missionaries that civilization and Christianity were established among the peoples of Western Europe, and notwithstanding her subsequent chequered history under an unsympathetic alien government, which sought to repress all education and intellectual advancement, Ireland has contributed in a marked degree to literature, art, music and almost every branch of intellectual effort. To extend an acquaintance with these facts is a duty which Irishmen and Irish-Americans owe to themselves.

In the founding and maintenance of this great republic, too, Irishmen have played a prominent part, and in the molding of the American character Gaelic thought and spirit have left their impress, and, proud of their race and jealous of its honor, the members of the Gaelic Society consider they are doing a duty in familiarizing their own people with the contribution of their race to the general development of the American nation. The society is strictly non-political and non-sectarian. Any person of good moral character and in sympathy with its objects is eligible to membership.

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KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Grand Knight Winn Presented With an Emblem of the Order.

Members of the local council of the Knights of Columbus to the number of thirty-five attended the institution of a new council at Columbus, O., last Sunday, which started off with 110 charter members.

The local party were accompanied by Charles F. Taylor, the popular lawyer, and Mr. McCormick, of Nashville, the Southern representative of the Frank A. Menne Candy Company, who were initiated and had the three degrees conferred upon them.

At Cincinnati the Louisville Knights were the recipients of many courtesies at the hands of their Cincinnati brethren, by whom they were accompanied to the Ohio capital, where all were most royally entertained. The visitors arrived home Monday, each delighted with the trip.

A pleasing feature was the presentation to Grand Knight Matt J. Winn of a handsome and valuable charm of the order in appreciation of his labors in behalf of the Louisville Council. He will wear it with honor.

SULLIVAN'S GROCERY.

John L. Sullivan, who for the past eighteen years has been an employee of the L. & N., has decided to go into business for himself, and can now be found at Levering and Magnolia avenue, where he has opened a small but cozy family grocery. He has many friends in the southern part of the city who will be glad to assist him in his new venture.

GAELIC CLASS.

Its Promoters Have Everything Now Ready For Its Formation.

Encouraging Letters From New York City and Washington Received.

Will Study the Language, Literature, Music and Art of Ireland.

GRAND FESTIVALS HELD YEARLY

The effort to form a class for the study of the Irish language and establish a branch of the Gaelic League in this city has taken definite shape, and the promoters say that success is assured.

At the meeting held Wednesday evening of a number of gentlemen interested in the matter a letter was received from Rev. R. Henery, Professor of Gaelic in the Washington University, proffering his assistance and making suggestions as to how the work should be done.

A communication and a number of books were also received from William J. Balfie, Secretary of the Gaelic Society, with a circular explaining the objects of the Gaelic League.

A committee, consisting of Patrick Sullivan, N. J. Sheridan and John Cavanaugh, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the next meeting, which will be announced in these columns.

The objects of the Gaelic Society are to promote and foster the study and propagate a knowledge of the language, literature, music and art of Ireland; to extend an acquaintance with the history, antiquities and customs of the Gaelic race, and particularly with the history of the Gael in America, and his contributions toward the creation and development of the American republic; to encourage the movement in Ireland for the revival of the national language and its cultivation and practice as a living tongue among the Irish people.

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GENUINE SURPRISE.

Marriage of Patrick Neilligan and Miss Vettors Occurs Next Week.

The Kentucky Irish American will surprise the many friends of Mr. Patrick Neilligan and Miss Mary Vettors with the announcement that they are to be married next week. The bride is a highly-accomplished and popular society lady of the West End. The groom is the well-known contractor, whose friends are almost innumerable. We have been informed that Mr. Neilligan will receive his friends Wednesday evening. He is also of the firm of Carroll & Neilligan, Nineteenth and Portland avenue.

MINSTRELS AND COMEDY.

St. John's School Union have succeeded in making all the necessary preparations for their minstrel show, which will be given Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week at St. John's Hall, Clay and Walnut streets. The company have been rehearsing for a long time, and the prospects for a pleasing entertainment are most encouraging. Tickets are being disposed of very rapidly, and the indications are that crowded houses will witness each performance. "Bum-mernier's Hotel" will be given as an afterpiece, and will prove an interesting feature, as it has heretofore attracted wide attention. Messrs. Speaker and Reichert, the popular German comedians, are billed to take the leading parts both in the minstrels and afterpiece.

Call and see the crayon portraits now on exhibition at our office. They are worthy of a place in any home.